

JUD

2. One who presides in a court of judicature.
My lord Bassanio gave his ring away
Unto the judge that begg'd it. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*
A single voice; and that not past me, but
By learned approbation of the judges. *Shakespeare, H. VIII.*
3. One who has skill sufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing.
How dares your pride,
As in a lifted field to fight your cause,
Unask'd the royal grant; nor marshal by,
As knightly rites require, nor judge to try. *Dryden.*
A perfect judge will read each piece of wit,
With the same spirit that its author writ. *Pope.*
- To JUDGE. *v. n.* [*juger*, French; *judico*, Latin.]
1. To pass sentence.
My wrong be upon thee; the Lord judge between thee and me. *Genesis.*
Ye judge not for man, but for the Lord, who is with you in the judgment. *2 Chron. xix. b.*
2. To form or give an opinion.
Bethrew me, but I love her heartily;
For she is wife, if I can judge aright. *Shakespeare, Jo. viii. 15.*
Ye judge after the flesh; I judge no man.
Authors to themselves. *Milton.*
Both what they judge and what they chuse.
If I did not know the originals, I should never be able to
judge, by the copies, which was Virgil, and which Ovid. *Dryden.*
Whether it be a divine revelation or no, reason must judge,
which can never permit the mind to reject a greater evidence,
to embrace what is less evident. *Locke.*
He proceeds in his inquiry into sciences, resolved to judge
of them freely. *Locke.*
3. To discern; to distinguish.
How doth God know? Can he judge through the dark
cloud? *Job xxii. 13.*
Judge in yourselves: is it comely a woman pray unto God
uncovered? *1 Cor. xi. 13.*
How properly the Tories may be called the whole body of
the British nation, I leave to any one's judging. *Addison.*
- To JUDGE. *v. a.*
1. To pass sentence upon; to examine authoritatively; to determine finally.
Chaos shall judge the strife. *Milton.*
Then those, whom form of laws
Condemn'd to die, when traitors judg'd their cause. *Dryden.*
2. To pass severe censure; to doom severely.
We shall judge among the heathen; he shall fill the places
with the dead bodies. *Pf. ex. 6.*
Judge not, that ye be not judged. *2 Cor. 16.*
Let no man judge you in meat or drink.
- JUDGE. *n. f.* [*from judge*.] One who forms judgment; or passes sentence.
The vulgar threatened to be their oppressors, and judges of
their judges. *King Charles.*
They who guide themselves merely by what appears, are ill
judges of what they have not well examined. *Digby.*
- JUDGMENT. *n. f.* [*judgement*, French.]
1. The power of discerning the relations between one term or one proposition and another.
O judgment! thou art fled to brutish beasts,
And men have lost their reason. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.*
The faculty, which God has given man to supply the want
of certain knowledge, is judgment, whereby the mind takes
any proposition to be true or false, without perceiving a de-
monstrative evidence in the proofs. *Locke.*
Judgment is that whereby we join ideas together by affir-
mation or negation; so, this tree is high. *Watts.*
2. Doom; the right or power of passing judgment.
If my suspect be false, forgive me, God;
For judgment only doth belong to thee. *Shakespeare, H. VI.*
3. The act of exercising judicature.
They gave judgment upon him. *2 Kings xxv. 6.*
When thou, O Lord, shalt stand disclosed
In majesty severe,
And sit in judgment on my soul,
O how shall I appear. *Addison's Spectator.*
4. Determination; decision.
Where distinctions or identities are purely material, the
judgment is made by the imagination, otherwise by the under-
standing. *Glanville.*
We shall make a certain judgment what kind of dissolution
that earth was capable of. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
Reason ought to accompany the exercise of our senses,
whenever we would form a just judgment of things proposed
to our inquiry. *Watts.*
5. The quality of distinguishing propriety and impropriety; criticism.
Judgment, a cool and slow faculty, attends not a man in
the rapture of poetical composition. *Dennis.*
Tis with our judgments as our watches, none
Go just alike; yet each believes his own. *Pope.*

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6. Opinion; notion.
I see mens judgments are
A parcel of their fortunes, and things outward
Draw the inward quality after them,
To suffer all alike. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*
When she did think my master lov'd her well,
She, in my judgment, was as fair as you. *Shakespeare.*
7. Sentence against a criminal.
When he was brought again to th' bar, to hear
His knell rung out, his judgment, he was fix'd
With agony. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
The chief priests informed me, desiring to have judgment
against him. *Acts xxv. 15.*
On Adam last this judgment he pronounc'd. *Milton.*
8. Condemnation. This is a theological use.
The judgment was by one to condemnation; but the free
gift is of many offences unto justification. *Rom. v. 16.*
The precepts, promises, and threatenings of the Gospel
will rise up in judgment against us, and the articles of our
faith will be for many articles of accusation. *Tilghson.*
9. Punishment inflicted by providence, with reference to some particular crime.
This judgment of the heavens that makes us tremble,
Touches us not with pity. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
We cannot be guilty of greater uncharitableness, than to in-
terpret afflictions as punishments and judgments: it aggravates
the evil to him who suffers, when he looks upon himself as
the mark of divine vengeance. *Addison's Spectator.*
10. Distribution of justice.
The Jews made insurrection against Paul, and brought him
to the judgment seat. *Acts xviii. 12.*
Your dishonour
Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the state
Of that integrity which should become it. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*
In judgments between rich and poor, consider not what the
poor man needs, but what is his own. *Taylor.*
A bold and wise petitioner goes straight to the throne and
judgment seat of the monarch. *Arbutnot and Pope's Art. Scib.*
11. Judiciary laws; statutes.
If ye hearken to these judgments, and keep and do them,
the Lord thy God shall keep unto thee the covenant. *Deut.*
12. The last doom.
The dreadful judgment day
So dreadful will not be as was his sight. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*
- JUDICATORY. *n. f.* [*judicio*, Latin.]
1. Distribution of justice.
No such crime appeared as the lords, the supreme court of
judicatory, would judge worthy of death. *Clarendon.*
2. Court of justice.
Human judicatories give sentence on matters of right and
wrong, but inquire not into bounty and beneficence. *Arbut.*
- JUDICATURE. *n. f.* [*judicature*, Fr. *judicio*, Latin.] Power of
distributing justice.
The honour of the judges in their judicature is the king's
honour. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
If he should bargain for a place of judicature, let him be
rejected with shame. *Bacon.*
In judicatures to take away the trumpet, the scarlet, the at-
tendance, makes justice naked as well as blind. *South's Sermons.*
- JUDICIAL. *adj.* [*judicialis*, Latin.]
1. Practised in the distribution of publick justice.
What government can be without judicial proceedings?
And what judicature without a religious oath? *Bentley's Sermon.*
2. Inflicted on as a penalty.
The resistance of those will cause a judicial hardness. *South.*
- JUDICIALLY. *adv.* [*from judicial*.] In the forms of legal
justice.
It will behove us to think that we see God still looking on,
and weighing all our thoughts, words, and actions in the
balance of infallible justice, and passing the same judgment
which he intends hereafter judicially to declare. *Grew's Cosmopol.*
- JUDICIARY. *adj.* [*judiciarius*, Fr. *judiciarius*, Latin.] Passing
judgment upon any thing.
Before weight be laid upon notions of judiciary astrologers,
the influence of constellations ought, by severe experiments,
to be made out.
- JUDICIOUS. *adj.* [*judicieux*, French.] Prudent; wise; skill-
ful in any matter or affair.
For your husband,
He's noble, wise, judicious, and best knows
The fits o' th' season. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
Love hath his feat
In reason, and is judicious.
To each favour meaning we apply,
And palate call judicious. *Milton.*
We are beholden to judicious writers of all ages for those
discoveries they have left behind them. *Locke.*
Judiciously. *adv.* [*from judicious*.] Skillfully; wisely; with
just determination.
So bold, yet so judiciously you dare,
That your least praise is to be regular. *Dryden.*
Longinus

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- Longinus has judiciously preferred the sublime genius that
sometimes errs to the middling or indifferent one, which
makes few faults, but seldom rises to excellence. *Dryden.*
- JUG. *n. f.* [*jugge*, Danish.] A large drinking vessel with a gib-
bous or swelling belly.
You'd rail upon the hostess of the house,
Because he bought stone jug and no seal'd quarts. *Shakespeare.*
He fetch'd 'em drink,
Fill'd a large jug up to the brim. *Swift's Miscel.*
- To JUGGLE. *v. n.* [*jouglor* or *jongler*, Fr. *jocari*, Lat.]
Of extraordinary performances.
The ancient miracle of Memnon's statue seems to be a
juggling of the Ethiopian priests. *Digby on Badies.*
2. To practise artifice or imposture.
Be these juggling fiends no more believ'd,
That palter with us in a double sense.
Is't possible the spells of France should juggle
Men into such strange mockeries? *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
They ne'er forswore themselves, nor lied,
Disdain'd to flay for friends confus'd;
Nor juggl'd about settlements. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
- JUGGLE. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]
1. A trick by legerdemain.
2. An imposture; a deception.
The notion was not the invention of politicians, and a
juggle of state to cozen the people into obedience. *Tillotson.*
- JUGGLER. *n. f.* [*from juggle*.]
1. One who practises flight of hand; one who deceives the
eye by nimble conveyance.
They say this town is full of cozenage,
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye,
Drug-working forerers that change the mind,
Disguis'd cheaters, prating mountebanks,
And many such like liberties of sin. *Shakespeare.*
I saw a juggler that had a pair of cards, and would tell a
man what card he thought. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Aristas was a famous poet, that flourished in the days of
Cæsar, and a notable juggler.
Fortune-tellers, jugglers, and impostors, do daily delude
them. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*
The juggler which another's slight can show,
But teaches how the world his own may know.
One who is managed by a juggler fancies he has money in
hand; but let him grasp it never so carefully, upon a word
or two it increases or dwindles. *Addison's Freeholder, N^o. 18.*
What magic makes our money rise,
When dropt into the fourteen main;
Or do these jugglers cheat us? *Swift's Miscel.*
2. A cheat; a trickish fellow.
O me, you juggler, oh, you canker blossom,
You thief of love; what, have you come by night,
And stoll'n my love's heart from him?
I sing no harm
To officer, juggler, or justice of peace. *Donne.*
- JUGGLINGLY. *adv.* [*from juggle*.] In a deceptive manner.
JUGULAR. *adj.* [*jugulum*, Latin.] Belonging to the throat.
A gentleman was wounded into the internal jugular, through
his neck. *Wijeman's Surgery.*
- JUICE. *n. f.* [*jus*, French; *juys*, Dutch.]
1. The liquor, sap, or water of plants and fruits.
If I define wine, I must say, wine is a juice not liquid, or
wine is a substance; for juice includes both substance and
liquid. *Watts's Legick, p. i.*
2. Unnumber'd fruits,
A friendly juice to cool thirst's rage contain. *Thomson.*
The fluid in animal bodies.
Juice in language is less than blood; for if the words be
but becoming and signifying, and the sense gentle, there is
juice; but where that wanteth, the language is thin, scarce
covering the bone. *Benj. Johnson's Discovery.*
An animal whose juices are unbound can never be nourish-
ed; unbound juices can never repair the fluids. *Arbutnot.*
- JUICELESS. *adj.* [*from juice*.] Dry; without moisture; with-
out juice.
Divine Providence has spread her table every-where; not
with a juiceless green carpet, but with succulent herbage and
nourishing grass. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*
When Boreas' spirit blusters fore,
Beware th' inclement heav'n's; now let thy hearth
Crackle with juiceless boughs. *Philips.*
- JUICINESS. *n. f.* [*from juice*.] Plenty of juice; succulence.
- JUICY. *adj.* [*from juice*.] Moist; full of juice.
Earth being taken out of watery woods, will put forth
herbs of a fat and juicy substance. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Each plant and juicy gourd will pluck.
The musk's surpassing worth! that, in its youth,
Its tender nonage, loads the spreading boughs
With large and juicy offspring. *Philips.*
- To JUKE. *v. n.* [*jucher*, French.]
1. To perch upon any thing: as, birds,

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2. Juking, in Scotland, denotes still any complaisance by bend-
ing of the head.
Two asses travelled; the one laden with oats, the other
with money: the money-merchant was so proud of his trust,
that he went juking and tossing of his head. *L'Estrange.*
- JUJUB. *n. f.* [*zizyphus*, Lat.] A plant whose flower con-
sists of several leaves, which are placed circular-
ly, and expand in form of a rose; out of whose empalement
rises the pointal, which afterwards becomes an oblong fleshy
fruit, shaped like an olive, including an hard shell divided in-
to cells, each containing an oblong nut or kernel. The fruit
is like a small plum, but it has little flesh upon the stone. *Mill.*
- JULAP. *n. f.* [A word of Arabick original; *julapint*, low
Lat. *julep*, Fr.]
Julap is an extemporaneous form of medicine, made of
simple and compound water sweetened, and serves for a vehi-
cle to other forms not so convenient to take alone. *Quincy.*
Behold this cordial julap here,
That flames and dances in his crystal bounds
With spirits of balm and fragrant syrups mixt. *Milton.*
If any part of the after-birth be left, endeavour the bring-
ing that away; and by good sudorificks and cordials expel
the venom, and temperate the heat and acrimony by juleps
and emulsions. *Wijeman's Surgery.*
- JULUS. *n. f.*
1. July flower. See CLOVE-GILLIFLOWER and GILLIFLOWER.
2. Julius, among botanists, denotes those long worm-like
tufts or palms, as they are called in willows, which at the
beginning of the year grow out, and hang pendular down
from hazels, walnut-trees, &c. *Miller.*
- JULY. *n. f.* [*Julius*, Lat. *juliet*, Fr.] The month anciently
called *quintilis*, or the fifth from March, named July in ho-
nour of Julius Cæsar; the seventh month from January.
July I would have drawn in a jacket of light yellow, eat-
ing cherries, with his face and bosom sun-burnt. *Pea-ham.*
- JUMART. *n. f.* [French.]
Mules and jumarts, the one from the mixture of an ass
and a mare, the other from the mixture of a bull and a mare,
are frequent. *Locke.*
- To JUMBLE. *v. a.* [*in Chaucer, jembre*, from *combler*, French,
Skinner.] To mix violently and confusedly together.
Persons and humours may be jumbled and disguised; but
nature, like quicksilver, will never be killed. *L'Estrange.*
A verbal concordance leads not always to texts of the same
meaning; and one may observe, how apt that is to jumble
together passages of scripture, and thereby disturb the true
meaning of holy scripture. *Locke.*
Writing is but just like dice,
And lucky mains make people wise;
And jumbled words, if fortune throw them,
Shall, well as Dryden, form a poem. *Prior.*
Is it not a firmer foundation for tranquillity, to believe that
all things were at first created, and are continually ordered
for the best, than that the whole universe is mere bungling
and blundering; all ill-favouredly cobbled and jumbled to-
gether by the unguided agitation and rude shuffles of matter. *Bentley's Sermons.*
- How tragedy and comedy embrace,
How farce and epick get a jumbled race. *Pope's Dunciad.*
That the universe was formed by a fortuitous concourse of
atoms, I will no more believe, than that the accidental jum-
bling of the alphabet would fall into a most ingenious treatise
of philosophy. *Swift.*
- To JUMBLE. *v. n.* To be agitated together.
They will all meet and jumble together into a perfect har-
mony. *Swift.*
- JUMBLE. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Confused mixture; violent
and confused agitation.
Had the world been coagulated from that supposed fortui-
tous jumble, this hypothesis had been tolerable. *Glanville.*
What jumble here is made of ecclesiastical revenues, as if
they were all alienated with equal justice. *Swift.*
- JUMENT. *n. f.* [*jument*, Fr. *jumentum*, Lat.] Beast of burthen.
Juments, as horses, oxen, and asses, have no eructation,
or belching. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*
- To JUMP. *v. n.* [*gumpen*, Dutch.]
1. To leap; to skip; to move forward without step or sliding.
Not the worst of the three but jumps twelve foot and an
half by the square. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
Here, upon this bank and shelve of time,
We'd jump the life to come. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
The herd come jumping by me,
And fearless, quench their thirst, while I look on,
And take me for their fellow-citizen. *Dryden.*
So have I seen from Severn's brink
A flock of geese jump down together,
Swim where the bird of Jove would sink,
And swimming never wet a feather. *Swift.*
Candidates petition the emperor to entertain the court with
a dance on the rope; and whoever jumps the highest succeeds
in the office. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. To